

INDIGNATION.

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the women proposed to go to the transfer and take a train the march was quickly started in that direction. At the transfer an effort was made to take a fast mail engine but it flashed in the pan. Then, when the men seemed ready to quit again, one young woman who stood by a group of Union Pacific engineers said: "If I was a man I'd have an engine."

This was all that was needed. A big Union Pacific bridge engine, No. 1268, was standing there. Veteran Engineer Nick Weeks had his head out of the window. "Papa, you'd better get down." He looked around. There stood his stalwart son, George Weeks, also a Union Pacific engineer. On all sides of the engine were men and women, climbing on wherever they could get hold. "Papa" got down. In a few minutes the men had ten bridge engines and were busily searching the yards for empties. Finally they were found and were soon on their way to Weston.

Kelly's army was anxiously awaiting for results of the efforts of his friends in Omaha and Council Bluffs. No trains had passed through there since about 11 o'clock this morning, and the rumors were so conflicting that they knew not what to expect. The people near there are imitating Omaha's citizens and are giving the army food. Twenty-one citizens of Persia filled several wagons with provisions and drove over to this place. They could not get the railways to move the provisions. The citizens of Underwood sent over a load of comforters and blankets, and there have been many visitors to the camp. Dr. Swanson and Mr. Lee, of Weston, collected \$32.50 this afternoon, which they presented to General Kelly. Dr. Lamon and others are holding a largely attended religious meeting in the village hall. Lamon brought down a well-filled medicine chest, and is helping care for the sick. There are several new patients in the hospital. The Milwaukee company ran all their trains and cars out from the Bluffs this morning, and then pulled up the tracks near Neola, so that if the men captured a train they could not go far.

Aside from telegraphic communications, this place is cut off from the outside world. The telephone wire running to the Bluffs was cut in three places this afternoon by malicious persons. The wire was repaired by one of Kelly's men. Two little girls had seen a well-dressed man cutting the wire. It is pretty certain that the work was not done by any of Kelly's men.

At 7:30 word was received that 6,000 men had captured a Union Pacific train in the Bluffs and were on their way to camp.

When the news reached Weston, Agent Chittenden sent for the section boss. This individual was ordered to take his men and tear up enough of the Rock Island track west of the switch to prevent trains from reaching the town. Work was begun at once, but before it had proceeded far, the Kellyites had surrounded the section men and persuaded them to desist. The section men threw down their tools, one rail only having been removed. Kelly's men quickly replaced the rail and drove home the spikes. Then Agent Chittenden came up and ordered the section men to tear up the track again. His deliberate attempt to wreck the train aroused the wrath of the Kellyites. Their demonstrations were such that the agent fled back to the depot, followed by the section men. The attempt to ditch the train was abandoned and in a moment the headlight shone along the frosty rail

and a scream from the whistle announced the coming of relief. General Kelly was up town at the Lamon monument meeting, but came to the depot, where a big engineer came forward and said: "General Kelly, we have here a train of ten cars to take you back to Council Bluffs; come, get on board."

General Kelly, after a consultation with his friends, declined to take the train, saying it would put his men in the light of law breakers. He could not consciously go on board a stolen train. This decision was approved by his men, but he was urged to come by the relief committee. "We'll get you a train in spite of hell-to-morrow," said one of the engineers.

But Kelly wouldn't go. "Let us take your sick men back," was urged, and so six men who were disabled were put on board. After much handshaking and cheering, in which the women who were with the train were given a rousing reception, the train went back to Council Bluffs and the sick men were taken to the hospitals.

General Kelly issued an order to his men to be ready at daybreak to break camp and march back to Council Bluffs. He issued an appeal to the citizens of Iowa and Nebraska to aid him with trains and wagons to transport his camp equipage and will start across the country on foot.

The Omaha Evening News of April 18, contained the following:

"The governor of Iowa, at the bidding of heartless monopoly, has proved himself a villain and to-day threatens the peace of this community by his riot-provoking attitude. The soulless hell-hound, with hate and murder in his heart for the down-trodden and oppressed, little dreams of the slumbering giant that he may soon arouse. Remember, General Kelly and his army are on a mission of peace; they represent the unfortunate ones of our land who to-day are suffering and in want—whose families and little ones have felt the cruel pinch of poverty in this land of plenty. Remember this, and remember that if the toilers of this nation fail in this momentous hour, labor will become an abject slave! Brothers, stand together now as you never did before! God and Eternal Justice with you! The dials on the Time Piece of Destiny are nearing the midnight hour!"

THE LATEST.

Kelly's army are marching across the state of Iowa, and have reached Avoca.

CLEVELAND'S TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Cleveland is said to be greatly disturbed over the proposed visitation of Coxey's army, and he has not only sought advice on the subject from the members of his cabinet and others in authority, but he has had a long conference with Chief of Police Major Moore. Acting upon the advice of those whom he has consulted, he is said to have decided to issue a semi-official proclamation admonishing all persons who contemplate visiting the national capital that they must respect the laws and conduct themselves in a peaceful and respectful manner or suffer the consequences.

OTHER PLACES.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 23.—The combined industrial army of San Francisco and Oakland, numbering 850 and four women, broke camp here this morning and began their movement toward Washington. All had blankets and were warmly clothed. Two wagons with food and camp trappings brought up the rear. The leaders of the army believe that the Southern Pacific will soon give them a train.

DEDHAM, Mass., April 23.—New Eng-

land's contingent of the industrial army, 100 strong, spent the night in Memorial building in the town square, and early today took up the march for Norwood.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 23.—A Coxey contingent is being organized in this city. It will have 200 members which will hold themselves in readiness to go to Washington as soon as Coxey gets a hearing.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 23.—The industrial army now has 940 recruits enrolled in ten companies, and expects to make a start for Washington on Wednesday.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Terre Haute, Ind., says: The county board of health to-day vaccinated every one of Fry's band of Coxeyites. It is expected the Vandalia will take away the army to Indianapolis from here.

THIS IS DIFFERENT.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—There is a class of lobbyists arriving who are workingmen, but whose visit is not viewed with any alarm. They are coming from different manufacturing localities to protest against certain clauses of the Wilson bill. Since they are being sent by their employes, they are treated with respect, and allowed to do about as they please, while the coming of the Coxeyites is viewed with apprehension.

A special train from Philadelphia brought 670 men and women from the mills about Philadelphia to this city to-day to protest against the Wilson bill. They were met by 350 who arrived yesterday, and marched down Pennsylvania avenue. In the front rank was carried a great silk American flag, which had been given by John Wanamaker for the demonstration. Behind was a black banner with the legend in gold letters: "Non-partisan delegation of American workingmen from Bristol, united in defense of their home industries, and to prevent their transfer to nations hostile to a democratic or republican government." The procession marched to Metzger's hall.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

About the worst thing to be written in Cleveland's biography is that the democrats of Missouri went square back on him—actually denounced him in their convention.

If Mr. Caesar, who used to "bestride the narrow world like a Colossus," could look down, or up, and see our president making such a sickly attempt to imitate him, he would laugh out loud.

The democratic house of representatives have adopted the "tyrannical" rules used by Speaker Reed. This is gall and wormwood to the democrats, and besides that it has raised the question as to whether Crisp is a czar.

Senators Peffer and Allen still insist that the senate should receive demands and petitions from the peace army with as much respect as if they came from the ordinary lobbyists, and the unprejudiced people of the county say amen.

Democrats of Oregon, in convention at Astoria April 17, nominated W. R. Calloway for governor. They declare for the initiative and referendum, free coinage of silver, election of senators by the people, and many other progressive measures. Then they spoiled it all by endorsing Cleveland.

Reports from Eastern coal mines show that at least 125,000 miners are out of work on account of the strike. Alabama, 8,000; Tennessee, 5,000; West Virginia, 2,000; Indiana, 5,000; Ohio, 26,000; Illinois, 25,000; Iowa, 1,300; Indian Terri-

tory, 2,000; Missouri, 1,300; Michigan, 300; Pennsylvania, 50,000.

Those patriots whose idea of protection is to tax American consumers for the benefit of manufacturers and then import paupers from other countries to take the place of American laborers have just had a bitter experience at Detroit, where a riot occurred last week. Four hundred Poles were on a strike, when the sheriff and his deputies interfered. Several of the laborers were killed, and the sheriff was badly hurt.

Score one for the miscreants of South Carolina. The supreme court of that state has given a decision which declares the state dispensary law to be unconstitutional. This of course, was done to defeat Governor Tillman, who was supporting the law. Congressman Talbert of that state says: "I think the decision will have the effect of strengthening the reform party. On its face it appears to be a reverse, and it will undoubtedly appear that the decision is biased and it will excite such feeling in the state that the reform element eventually will be benefitted."

HOW HE WAS ROBBED.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—In December, 1889, being then past 66 years of age, I became involved in the first law suit of my life; and it was in this wise: A farmer friend of mine had become rather heavily indebted to a national bank to secure which debt he had given said bank a mortgage on all his lands. Foreclosure proceedings were commenced in 1888, but owing to various set-backs, the land was not sold until the last of December, 1889. During that summer the said farmer worked like a slave, as did, also, his little boy, and had raised 100 acres of good corn, besides other crops. A few days before the land was sold, I bought of him eighty acres of his corn, paying him part cash, and the balance what was the same as cash to him. The corn was ripe when I bought it, but still standing on the land on the day of the mortgage sale. The sale was not confirmed till November, at which time most of this corn had been husked and placed in piles on adjoining land. Just as soon as the bank obtained title to the said lands, through its president it took possession not only of the lands, but also of the entire corn crop, including that which I had bought and mostly husked out, and would not allow of its removal.

The result was, that in December following I commenced an action in our district court to recover pay for my corn. The case was tried in March, 1890, and I gained a judgment against the bank which was satisfactory to me, but the bank took an appeal to the supreme court, and that court never reached a decision on it until February 9 of the present year, when the judgment of the district court was affirmed. Now let me call attention to two or three special points.

First—During this delay, but especially toward the last, I was very greatly in need of that money.

Second—In lawyers fees and other expenses it cost me nearly one-third of the amount of the court judgment to get back the other two-thirds thereof.

Third—As the said bank did, unjustly and illegally, take from me what the courts have decided was my property, I insist that it should have been compelled to pay every dollar of the expense that I had to incur in recovering the said property.

Fourth—As there are multitudes of similar cases, I insist that one of the aims of the People's party should be to revise our code of laws so as to secure such results. But we need not expect lawyers to favor such revision, because it would diminish litigation, probably to the extent of one-half. In the present case, *et. p.*, if those bank officers had known that, in case of a suit at law, if they were beaten they would have to pay all the expenses on both sides, they probably would never have seized my corn.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.